REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,067.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 67 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 35 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 36 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contract may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.,

The Scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

| December 1874. | | December 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 12 | Leaves Nagapatam | 14 |
| „ Vingorla | 13 | „ Pondicherry | 25 |
| „ Carwar | 14 | „ Madras | 27 |
| „ Mangalore | 15 | „ Manaikkarai | 30 |
| „ Cannanore | 16 | „ Cocconada | 29 |
| „ Tellicherry | 16 | „ Vizagapatam | 30 |
| „ Calicut | 17 | „ Bimlipatam | 30 |
| „ Beypore | 17 | „ Gopalpore | 31 |
| „ Cochin | 18 | | Jan. 1875. |
| „ Alleppy | 18 | „ False Point | 1 |
| „ Tuticorin | 20 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 3 |
| „ Colombo | 21 | | |

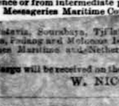
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Penang and Moluccas Islands, to be forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.



Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEER, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

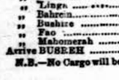
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

| December 1874. | | January 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 18 | Leave BUSSEER | 5 |
| „ Kurrachee | 22 | „ Mahomerah | 6 |
| „ Guadur | 23 | „ Fao | 6 |
| „ Muscat | 25 | „ Bushire | 13 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 27 | „ Linga | 13 |
| „ Linga | 29 | „ Bunder Abbas | 15 |
| „ Mahroo | 30 | „ Muscat | 17 |
| „ Bushire | 31 | „ Guadur | 19 |
| „ Fao | Jan 2 | „ Kurrachee | 22 |
| „ Mahomerah | 2 | Arrive BOMBAY | 25 |
| Arrive BUSEER | 3 | | |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PERIWAN, Commander Corray, will leave on TUESDAY, the 15th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurmuz, Rutnagiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burcan Ghulee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wines. Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 50 | 34 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 36 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"AFRICA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

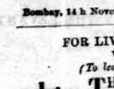
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

### FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

*(To leave about 20th December.)*



THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 ton, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and peculiarly makes the passage in 20 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Steward.

Rates of Passage are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £30 |
| Do. to Liverpool | £50 |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

### STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. EMBLEHOPE, sailing about the 20th instant has accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers and carries a Stewardess.

Fare to Liverpool, Rs. 450.

Apply to KING, KING & Co.

4, Church Lane, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

| | Tons. | H.P. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. BARODA | 1,854 | 400 | Dec. | 14th to Suez, &c. |
| S.S. GWALIOR | 2,725 | 450 | „ | 21st to Southampton. |
| S.S. NIZAM | 2,725 | 450 | „ | 28th to Suez, &c. |
| S.S. HYDASPES | 2,984 | 450 | Jan. | 4th to Southampton. |
| S.S. KASHGAR | 2,609 | 450 | „ | 11th to Suez, &c. |
| S.S. LOMBARDY | 2,723 | 450 | „ | 18th to Southampton. |

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 15th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 12th Dec. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th Dec., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship PERA, 3,119 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

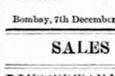
For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 7th December 1874.

### LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

*(To leave on 27th December.)*



THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,597 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, J. G. Bell, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | Rs. 300 |
| Do. Malta | „ 400 |
| Do. Liverpool | „ 500 |

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. CANARA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WATER TWIST.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 7 o'clock P.M., at their Room, Meadow Street, No. 40 ; the following Water Twist :—

On account of whom it may concern : ex steamer Emblehope : In Cake H C and C below and 4 above No. 2450/2575 — 34 cases Water Twist No. 30 each bale 500 lbs. ; more or less damaged by saltwater.

C. P. 13—1 case striped and checked Regattas containing 50 pieces 26/27 ex steamer Parana.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1874.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their room, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 High Bred Retriever Dog.
A Grey Arab Horse, height 14-2, sound and quiet, has been ridden by a Lady.

Under instruction from John Fox Bell, Esq., a brown Australian horse, new English built circular-fronted miniature brougham with pole and shafts, and two sets of single harness.

NOTICE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY the 12th day of December, instant, at ten o'clock in the for noon, at the Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder, the plant, implements, furniture, gl ssware, crockery, cooking pots, stock in trade, and tenants' fixtures, now there on view for the benefit of whom it may concern.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Tolesdass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawl situate thereon lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-district of Bhoolesh ur, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 493 49C and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 333 and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaicchand, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first-class Grand Square Piano by Schroder, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of very handsome high caste Bay carriage Horses, &c., at Somerset House, Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of U. A. Barnett, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a handsome English built brougham, horse, &c., at Sopareebaugh, Parell.

On TUESDAY the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. C. Hornby, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Snider Rifle, a 4 wheeled light dog-cart with hoods, a very handsome high caste grey Arab riding horse, 5 years, very promising for the turf, sets of single and double harness for Australians, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major J. A. Gayer.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1874.

### BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Chapa Gully or Khutte waddy Street near Mooljee Jetta Cloth Bazaar.

By order of Bae Dewcoover, widow of Bhunsalee Ludha Rutnjee.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 21st Instant at 4 o'clock P. M. on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground and the Messuage, Tenemen's or Dwel ing house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Wills of Bombay in Khuttewaddy Street near Mooljee Jetta Cloth Bazaar containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pen ion and Tax No. 736, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and bounded as follows ; on the East by the Premises belonging to the late Anundrao Venkajee and the House of Rowjee Jetta, on the West by the House belonging to Ramchunder Keroba, on the North by the Khuttewaddy Public Passage and on the south by the Range or Buildings belonging to Hegowandasan.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale. And for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Room of the uncersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 12th December 1874.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application to Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of—L & K—C—500 Cases SARSAPARILLA, per Ship WINGED HUNTER, from New York, are requested to APPLY for DELIVERY ORDER and SEND OFF BOATS for the GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents, Ship Winged Hunter.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant, and on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, on account of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th December 1874.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.

RUPEE TIFFINS,

Are served in the Ground Floor Dining Hall from noon until 5 P.M.

Tiffins are also sent out on requisition.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of HONAJEE ELAPPA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant—Deceased.

BHEEMA WIDOW ..... Applicant,

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made by the Applicant abovenamed to the High Court on its Ecclesiastical Side for grant to her of Letters of Administration to the Estate of the Deceased abovenamed. All persons concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of December 1874.

ARDASIR FRAMJI,
Applicant's Proctor.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of the Resolution passed on the 23rd day of September 1874, and confirmed at a Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 10th day of October 1874, 63½ (Sixty-five and Three-quarter) SHARES of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 18th day of December, instant, at 3 P.M. Buyers must pay One Hundred Rupees per Share on the Share being knocked down to them, and the balance within six days of the sale, otherwise the Rs. 100 deposit will be forfeited.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th December 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Agent is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the construction of a MASONRY RESERVOIR DAM near LANOWLEE RAILWAY STATION.

Plans, Specifications, and conditions of Contract may be inspected at my Office, where also forms of Tender may be obtained on and after the 14th instant.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Reservoir Dam at Lanowlee" addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company will be received at his Office up till noon of the 24th instant.

The Agent does not find himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 11th December 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OILS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT, CASTOR, and MOWAH OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for twelve months commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered.

The annual consumption averaging about 450 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 400 tons of Castor Oil, 50 tons of Mowah Oil and 10 tons of Cotton Waste—Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's office Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" or "Cotton Waste" as the case may be and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Tuesday the 5th January 1875, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract and for the due fulfilment of the same, find security equal to 10 per cent upon the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 11th December 1874.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 2 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1875 for the ERECTION of a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL.

Plans can be seen at the Office, where printed copies of the Tender with Specification and Conditions shall be furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees five per each copy.

Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees (2,00) Two Thousand for which a receipt will be granted.

The Directors do not bind to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. NOWROJEE S. & Co.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

No. 8 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th December 1874.

NOTICE—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Registered Office of the above Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on or before MONDAY the 21st December 1874, for the SUPPLY to the Company's Mill, by Contract of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for twelve months from 1st January 1875.

Schedules of Articles for which Tenders are invited and terms or conditions of contract can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

Parties may Tender for one or more complete parts or classes at their option ; but not for a portion of a part or class.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the Company and the words "Tender for Miscellaneous Articles" to be written on the cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th December 1874.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETRIEVER DOG thoroughbred. For Sale at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s Auction to-day.

TO LET, the large and commodious PREMISES, now in the occupation of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS.—FORBES & Co.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can have BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family in the Fort, on moderate terms. Apply to "C. H.," care of this Paper.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table | Rs. 105 |
| No. 1 | Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases | „ 112 |
| No. 2 | Machine, on Polished Table | „ 90 |
| No. 3 | Machine, on Polished Table | „ 130 |
| No. 2 | Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case | „ 130 |
| No. 2 | Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | „ 135 |
| No. 2 | Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. | „ 135 |
| No. 1 | Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | „ 140 |
| No. 1 | Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished | „ 165 |
| No. 6 | Machine, for heavy Cloth Work | „ 115 |
| No. 6 | Machine, for heavy Leather Work | „ 115 |
| | Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90. | |
| | Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen | „ 2 |
| | Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours | „ 9 |

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

## NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

6TH BRIGADE R. A. AMATEURS.

Will give a Theatrical performance in the above Theatre on SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER 1874, when will be produced

"BROWN THE MARTYR."

Comic Song ..... by F. Williams.
Parsee Ben ..... by R. Johnstone.
Clog Hornpipe ..... by J. Lord.

TO CONCLUDE WITH

A GRAND OPERATIC BURLESQUE.

ENTITLED

"LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D.,"

OR

"LA GRAND DOCTRESSE."

POPULAR PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 3 0 | Gallery | Rs. 1 0 |
| Stalls | „ 2 0 | Pit | „ 0 8 |

Tickets may be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle is on view.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year, from the 1st January 1875.

Tenders will be received up to noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant at the Office of the undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Office of Commissioner of Customs, and Opium, 10th December 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The Government of India having APPOINTED a COMMISSION for the purpose of revising the CUSTOMS' TARIFF VALUATIONS, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce invite suggestions from Merchants respecting present valuations of articles (other than Piece Goods Twist, or Metals) which are excessive, or which, owing to fluctuation of Price or other peculiarity of the article should be specially noticed.

By Order of the Committee.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th December 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of the following sizes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Tons of | 20' 0" by 11½" by 4½" | |
| 50 | do. | 8' 6" by 13½" by 4½" | |
| 50 | do. | 7' 3" by 11½" by 4½" | |
| 100 | do. | 7' 10" by 11½" by 4½" | |
| 50 | do. | 20' 0" by 7" by 5" | |
| 50 | do. | 20' 0" by 7" by 3" | |

To be cut from the best description of Wood, well-seasoned, sound, and free from sap, knots, shakes, sun cracks, &c., finished straight, square, and clean to exact sizes, and subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent.

25 per cent. of each size to be delivered within 6 months of date of acceptance of Tender, the balance not later than the subsequent 3 months.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Scantlings" and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on Wednesday, the 16th December next, after which hour, no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer, and the person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of same to find security equal to 10 per cent on the estimated amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th November 1874.

AT EIGHT ANNAS TO THE SHILLING, FOR CASH.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1875.

*(Booked at 10 annas to the shilling).*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of Rs. | 8,000 | 4 | Prizes of Rs. | 100 |
| 1 | „ „ | 3,000 | 6 | „ „ | 75 |
| 7 | „ „ | 1,000 | 10 | „ „ | 50 |
| 4 | „ „ | 500 | 11 | „ „ | 40 |
| 4 | „ „ | 250 | 11 | „ „ | 30 |
| 4 | „ „ | 200 | 14 | „ „ | 25 |
| 4 | „ „ | 150 | 23 | „ „ | 10 |

Due Notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the Tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the Members of the Executive Council, the Branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India or, the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
10, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

ATTENTION.—MESSRS. CUNHA and FARIA in thanking the public of the Bombay Presidency, beg to announce that they have COMMENCED their MUSICAL PROFESSION and will superintend personally over a selected band (of any number whatever) for BALLS, PARTIES, THEATRES, &c.

Apply at Messrs. PETER & SONS, Coach-builders, Girgaum, Churney Road, No. 17, and Messrs. J. F. DE ROZARIO & Co., Kalbadevie Road, No. 36.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICES, 429, STRAND, LONDON.
POLICIES granted on approved risks at CURRENT RATES.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS certain persons publicly advertise themselves as the "APPOINTED AGENTS of Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS," the Undersigned are directed to state that such persons have not any authority to so advertise themselves, and further, that Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS have no APPOINTED AGENTS in India or elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depot.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 77 OF 1874.

SORABJEE NANABHOY GUZDER ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY GUSDER ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the order made in this Suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice Batty, on the 13th day of August 1874, L. A. Watkis, Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed in this Suit by the said order, will shortly sell by private contract either together or in parcels the undermentioned valuable properties, situate respectively at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and in Cawasjee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Offers for purchase are invited to be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 18th day of December, instant.

All applications and enquiries to be made at the Office of the Undersigned where plans of the property may be seen.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of ground with 2 sheds and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing 4693 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by 4th Moojawar Pakaddy Road, on the west by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Senhora De Gloria.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground with bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, containing 5017 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 1, on the west by the Lots Nos. 3 and 4, on the north partly by a Tank, partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Lot No. 5, and partly by Lot No. 1.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, aforesaid and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 7007 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank and partly by Chinar

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 11TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed very dull, sales 12,000 bales, of which only 2,500 were Surats; and this morning's report is again quiet, probable sales 12,000, imports, 1,000 bales. Prices in Liverpool although very irregular are not quotably changed, but yesterday's New York quotations give a decline of ⅛ in Mid Uplands on the spot, and ¼ to ¼ cent. per lb. in "futures," against which however, there is a fall of ⅛ in Gold and ½ in Exchange on London.

The American receipts for the week appear likely to be slightly under the corresponding week last year, but the difference will not be sufficiently great to be of much importance when the excess already attained is taken into account, mor over the receipts during last December were almost unprecedentedly large, so that even a material falling off as compared with them would be no matter for surprise, and unless a steady permanent falling off seemed probable, would have a proportionately limited affect on values. The rising feature in the trade in fact, is an entire want of confidence, not only amongst Liverpool operators, but throughout Europe, and until some change in prospects of a every tangible character takes place, we can scarcely expect anything but extreme depression.

The following is a comparison of the American figures to date with the past two years:—

| | 1874. | 1873. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six days' receipts | 26,000 | 23,000 | 29,0 |
| day's receipts | 140,000 | 146,000 | 97,000 |
| Exports to U. K. | 37,000 | 29,000 | 35,000 |
| Total rect. since 1st Sept. | 1,588,000 | 1,312,000 | 1,384,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. | 605,000 | 418,000 | 383,000 |

CONSOLS this morning are still quoted at 92 and Bar Silver at 57 ¼d. per oz. French Rentes are at 89½, an advance of ⅛. Coffee yesterday was quiet and Weaker at a decline of 6d. per cwt. Oil and Seeds unchanged. Reuter's weekly quotations for metals show an advance of £1 per ton in Tile copper, ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal sheathing, and 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter; yellow metal Braziers being ¼d. per lb. lower.

Exchange on India is unaltered at 1s. 10¼d., Rupee Paper the same, except Fives and a half which are quoted ⅛ per cent. higher.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending yesterday is of the most favorable character, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced to 44½ per cent. from 37⅞ last Thursday. The actual changes are an increase of £937,500 in the Reserve, £375,000 in Bullion, and a decrease of £2,125,000 in Discounts, and although Reuter gives the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills at 4½ to 4¾ as against 4 to 4¼ per cent. a week ago, there can be little doubt that the Money Market has taken a decided turn in favour of greater ease. These alterations go some way towards explaining a state of affairs, which, with the meagre information received by wire, seemed somewhat anomalous. It is now evident that the demand for accomodation, which brought the Reserve to such a low point last week, could only have been of a most temporary character and as such although necessitating an advance in the Bank's minimum at the moment, would merely bring out short dated paper without adding materially to the supply of long dated bills. This accounts for the lower rates current in the open market, as capitalists with the probability of a rapid return to easier rates would naturally prefer investing their funds for six months at 4½ to getting 5 or even 6 per cent. for a week or two with the prospect of perhaps 4 or 5 per cent. to follow.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day owing to the Bank Return, has undergone a decided re-action, and rates may be quoted 1/16d. down from yesterday. The dulness in cotton, however, restricts the amount of bills, offering to a very small compass, and notwithstanding a strong disposition to buy on the part of the Banks, very little business has resulted. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s 10¼d. | per rupee |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 10¼d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 10 7/8d. to 1s/16d. | " |
| Documents do. | 1s. 10 15/16d. | " |

We do not hear of any transactions on Calcutta. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues remarkably quiet at nominally previous values.

The SHARE MARKET is extremely quiet with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombay's have declined ½ on first issue and 1 per cent. on second issue. Spinning Shares with one or two exceptions are Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per share lower. Cotton and Press Companies dull at unchanged figures.

For COTTON, the enquiry to-day has been very slow and the transactions for export proportionately small. Prices cannot be quoted actually lower, but there is an evident disposition amongst sellers to elicit offers at something under current rates.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £2 8 9 by ready steamers, £2 11 3 for January and £2 12 6 for February loading. To load via Cape for Liverpool, the wooden ship "Bulwark" was fixed yesterday by speculators at £2 1-3, and the iron ship "Kingston" at £2-5 with concessions for broken stowage, but shippers do not seem inclined to engage freely.

PIECE Goods are steadier owing to the firmness shown by holders generally, but prices are unaltered and there seems little prospect of an advance until supplies are in a smaller compass.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value p/sh. | paid up. | Last div. Genl. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 9 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 91 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 12p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,440 |
| 15,000 | 500 | all | 12p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 712 |
| 119,000 | 500 | 375 | 12p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 605 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,180 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 209 |
| 40,000 | 281 | all | 12pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 275 |
| 10,000 | 200 | all | 5 p.ct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 178 |
| 1,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 111 |
| 40,000 | 225 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 475 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62,1,250 | all | 150* | | Alexandra Spinning | 1,760 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 3,175 |
| 800 | 2,000 | all | ... | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. | 2,000 |
| 10 | 1,000 | all | 300pc* | Bombay United | 1,200 |
| 1,000 | 150 | 37 1/2 | ... | Broach Mills | 200 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 1,105 |
| 2,250 | 2,000 | all | 100p.c. | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,630 |
| 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 125p.c. | Fleming S. W. Co. | 1,105 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 115p.c* | Great Eastern | 1,520 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | ... | Hindustan S. W. Co. | 1,225 |
| 710 | 1,000 | all | 115p.c. | Jeewraj Balloo Mills | 1,360 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Khandesh Spinning | 1,260 |
| 500 | 1,250 | 1,000 | ... | Madras Spinning | 1,460 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 500 | 65p.c* | Madras U. Spinning | 1,150 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | ... | Manockji Petit's | 1,280 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 270p.c* | Morarjee Spinning | 1,230 |
| 4,900 | 625 | all | 340* | Oriental | 815 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 440 |
| 50 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150p.c. | Sonderdas Spinning | 1,425 |
| 600 | 1,000 | 250 | 31 1/2p.c. | Do. do. 1/4 share | 410 |

* For share for the half-year.

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 100p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 1,750 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 50 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 860 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 18p.ct. | Albert Ginning Co. | 630 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 150 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 200 | 00 ... | Alfred Mills Co. | 1,100 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 1 0p.c. | Apollo Press Co. | 3,800 |
| 1000 | 500 | all | 60p.c. | Berar Company (New) | 500 |
| 200 | 2,500 | all | 200p.c. | Bombay Press Co. | 1,450 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.c. | Do New | 350 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 65 p.c. | Broach Cotton Co | 530 |
| 160 | 1,500 | ... | 175p.c. | Carwar Company | 700 |
| 500 | 1,500 | all | 700p.c. | Colaba Press Co. | 4,200 |
| 274 | 2,000 | all | 250p.c. | East India Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 150 | 5,500 | all | Rs. 250 | Fort Press Co. | 4,300 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 75 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press Co. | 350 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 p.c. | French Press Co | 425 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 p.c. | Imperial Press Co. | 450 |
| 200 | 400 | 35 | 60 p.c. | Hofussil Press & G. Co. | 430 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5000 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld. | 1,800 |
| 120 | 2,500 | 750 | 120 p.c. | Princeof Wales Press | 1,570 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 200 p.c. | Sassoon's Press Co. | 1,040 |
| 400 | 85 | 75 | 45 p.c. | Scinde Press Co. | 415 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 825 |
| 120 | 1,500 | 1,250 | Rs. 50 | Victoria Press, Madras | 730 |
| 150 | 500 | all | 125p.ct. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c. | Volkart's United Press Co. | 925 |

* For share, for the half year.

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 5,000 | all | Rs. 60 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,375 |
| 8,000 | 100 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 145 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20p.c. | Mazagon Land | 1,350 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.c. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 315 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 | 19 2/3 | p.c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 240 |
| ..... | £20 | 19 1/3 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ..... | £20 | 19 1/3 | do. | Ditto | ... |
| ..... | £100 | 100 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,810 |
| ..... | £10 | 10 3/4 | do. | Do. New Shares | 215 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 240p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,705 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 12½p.ct. | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| 700 | ... | 350 | 90 p.c. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 125 |
| 2,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | Malabar Company Ld. | 100 |
| 4,000 | ... | 4 | 1 p.c. | Mechanics' Build'g Co. | 20 |
| ..... | 500 | all | 45 p.c. | Preacher & Co | 375 |
| ..... | 250 | all | 40 p.c. | Vegas Patent Slip Co. | 90 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 5th December 1874.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 1,29,267 | 2 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 3,03,768 | 8 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 768 | 12 | 0 |
| Earth Trans | 627 | 8 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 3,92,951 | 14 | 0 |
| Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles. Total Rs. | 4,23,891 | 5 | 9 |
| Decrease Rs. | 30,939 | 7 | 9 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH BARQUE ALLANDALE, 449 tons, Commander H W Chappel, will sail to-day for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE S.S. BORROWDALE, 990 tons, Commander W Davis, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE S.S PHLOX, 141 tons, Commander W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE BRITISH BARQUE RICHMOND passed Cochin on the 2nd instant, from Bombay to Rangoon, to load Rice for that port. All well on board

THE S.S. ENNERDALE, 797 tons, Commander T. Thomas, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Price, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Mr. W. Gregson, and two deck passengers. The Ennerdale carried the following cargo:—5,365 bales cotton, 806 bales wool, 578½ cwts coir yarn, 1,075 cwts galls and sundries.

THE S. S. CHYEBASSA, Ballantine, from London 24th October, arrived at Calcutta on Monday last with the following passengers:—Mrs. Paulson and three children, Mrs. Oates and three children, Mr Martin Oates, Mr. and Mrs. Benemy, Mrs. Rouse and two children, Dr Bailey, Mrs. Mears, two children and native man servant, Mr. Jones, Mr. Martin Mr. Halliday, Beheri Lall Singh, Mr. Allen, Mr. Smith, Mr. Watson, Mr. Dammy, Mr. McLean Mr. Dray, Mrs. Phillips and three children, Mrs. Meens, Mrs. Large, Mr. Enderson and boy.

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Sagamore | Wood | Liverpool, Aug 1. |
| | Melleville | Thompson | Liverpool, Aug 15. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | H. M. S. Jumna | Gordon | England. |
| | Ennerdale (s) | Thomas | Liverpool viatheCanal. |
| | Borrowdale (s) | Davis | Marseilles viatheCanal. |
| | Phlox (s) | Pead | Coast & Carwar. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Allendale, Chapple, for Kurrachee.
Ship Dryel, Bersegel, Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Kurrachee, for Kurrachee via Kattywar Coast.
Ship Kingston, for Liverpool.
Hiate Missings, for Mozambique.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
7 Houghton Tower.....Trumble.....Liverpool, Aug 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
7 Viceroy (s) ..... ..... .....
Ireshope ..... ..... .....
Bianca ..... ..... .....

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
6 Malda (s) ..... ..... Bombay.
7 Surat (s) ..... ..... Calcutta.
Meinam (s) ..... ..... Galle and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
7 Meinam (s) ..... ..... Calcutta.
Mecca (s) ..... ..... Rangoon and N. Ports.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 40 packages nitrate of soda, Jamsetjee Eduljee.

FROM LONDON.

Kingston, 3 packages glass ware, Essac Noormahomed; 2 cases butter, Sarafally Heptoola; 30 packages earthenware, Essac Noormahomed.
South Tyne s, 140 casks whiting, Jamsetjee Eduljee.
Rajpoot, 1 case liquor, N B Wadia and Co.
Kong Sverre s, 1 cask carbolic acid, D S Kemp & Co.

FROM TUTICORIN.

Ettore s, 4 cases brass leaves, Godoo Najee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Woodburn s, 12 bales wool, S. Tyabjee and Co; 50 bales wool, Ja tha Varu; 830 bundles myrabolans and 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gunesdhass Thakoordass; 100 bales cotton Bhugwandass Jaitha.
Emblehope s, 19 boxes ganjah, Lalljee Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 203 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 91 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass; 125 bales cotton, Gunnesdas Bulakidass; 35 bales wool, W. Nanson; 107 bales cotton, Goculdass Kallianjee.
Strathclyde s, 245 bags sal'petre, Nebraz N tundass; 110 bales hemp, Khuttow Mathoora; 25 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 75 bales cotton, Lalcobhoy Khimchund.
J. C. Stevenson s, 20 tons old iron, Vizbookhund Harribhoy.
Coromandel s, 50 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s, 4 bales cotton, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons; 64 cwts. ivory and 4 cases rhumdroos, Khakeebhoy Nansey; 100 bundles horns, E Abdoola; 6 cases mother o pearl shell, Sucloo Khakey

FOR HAVRE.

Gwalior s, 300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Bordeaux 100 bales rags, Farnham and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Borrowdale s, 865 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Baroda s, 1 case silk, Hyeezumul Alleden

FOR SYDNEY.

Peria s, 25 chests tea, Forbes and Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 10.

Simpson, M D, Surgeon Major, By Medical Dept, on duty, from Matheran.

DECEMBER 11.

Kisby, Brigadier Genl, By Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Rattray, Surgeon Major, Bl A M Dept, proceeding to England, from Darjeeling.
Anderson, Col, Pol Agent, Kolapore and S W Country, proceeding to England, from Kolapore.
Wilson, Lieut, Cameronians, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 11.

Macleod, L'cut Col, By Army, on duty, to Sattara.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | | After packet |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Dec. 14 | 6-30 P.M. | ... | 7 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | Dec. 11 | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | " 28 | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Australian | " 27 | 3-30 P.M. | | No after packet |
| China | " 15 | 3-30 P.M. | | |
| Mauritius and Reunion | " 23 | 6-30 P.M. | ... | 7 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c. | " 23 | 6-30 P.M. | ... | 7 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

In succession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 anna, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas | Pies. | Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas | Pies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia | 9 | 4 | 9 | 0 |

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 7 P.M. | | 7 P.M. |
| Monday | Dec. 14 | Monday | Dec. 21 |
| " | " | " | " 28 |

### CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 3-30 P.M. | | 3-30 P.M. |
| Tuesday | Dec. 15 | Tuesday | Jan. 12 |
| " | " 29 | " | " 26 |

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

3-30 P.M.
Saturday ..... Dec. 12

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MR. A. MENIST respectfully announces the return of his Assistant, Mr. Betts, to Bombay. Mr. Betts is furnished with a complete assortment of
MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.
And during his present stay in Bombay may be consulted at his rooms, 103, 105, Esplanade Hotel.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BREAREY—December 3rd, at Calicut, the wife of J. E. Brearey of the Bank of Madras, of a son.
DAVIES—December 8th, at Mooltan, the wife of Sir H. Davies, of a daughter.
LAMB—November 30th, at Monmfferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of E. C. Lamb, Esq., of Mowjee Factory, of a daughter.
TULLOH—December 1st, at Chupra, the wife of James Tulloch, Esq., of a daughter.
WALKER—November 30th, at Sylhet, the wife of H. F. Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOGGAN—COLLIER—December 7th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C Bromehead, E. R. Hoggan, Esq., P. W. D., Arrah, to Jane, third daughter of T. W. Collier, Esq., Great Yarmouth.
O'FLAHERTY—PEACOCKE—December 8th, at St. Thomas's Church, Free School Street, Calcutta, by the Rev J. Welland, Richard, third son of the late John O'Flaherty, Esq., C. E., P. W. D., Bengal, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Jame Peacocke, Esq, C.E., of Dublin—No cards.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—December 4th, at Kurhurrie Factory, Allexander, infant son of W. Campbell, Esq.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARIES AND BUTCHER.—We can publish no more correspondence upon the subject of your letters.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.


WE do not suppose that up to the present time the event of any Englishman falling, or appearing to fall, from a place of honour has failed to be a subject for congratulation among a certain section of the community. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the departure of Colonel Phayre from Baroda has been the signal for sending a number of natives and their duly constituted public organs into a state of glee which any one must regret who is disposed to think highly of human nature even in its lowest phases. The Gaekwar has given sweatmeats to his Brahmans, and out of the fulness of their stomachs and gratitude they have joined their master in rejoicing that the Viceroy has helped him to triumph over an honest Englishman. The Brahmans who have partaken of the Gaekwar's lollypops do not seem to exist in Baroda alone; they are to be found rejoicing with the Gaekwar in the Bazaars of Bombay, in Church-gate Street, or wherever a native has an opportunity of expressing his natural sympathies with His Highness. Colonel Phayre probably made up his mind that his reputation should be followed by a pack; but perhaps he did not realise what sort of sport would actually take place. He may do so now, however, when he finds almost every organ of native opinion joining in the indecent cachinnations which originated in the silly Gaekwar's throat when he performed before the 3000 sleek and sweet-toothed Brahmans of Baroda. It is a wonder that His Highness did not bring his gold guns out before his palace and fire them from morn till night as a further mark of his gross exultation at Colonel Phayre's supersession. Such a proceeding would have been worthy of an enlightened monarch like Mulharrao, and he would have found many people ready to praise it to the spies.

We say "enlightened" monarch, because it would appear that the Viceroy has effected not only an alteration in the *personnel* at the Residency but a remarkable metamorphosis in the condition of the mind and morals of His Highness. Yesterday the *Times of India* adorned its columns with a number of pieces of information which all tend to prove that the prevailing idea in the native mind is that the Gaekwar has suddenly become a worthy sovereign simply because Sir Lewis Pelly has gone to Baroda. One native paper is reported to say—"The removal of the Resident from Baroda was the only remedy to detect (*sic*) the knot from the skein of Baroda intrigue." Another that "Mr Dadabhoy Nowrojee has now no difficulties in his way except from the Court durbarees," Another that the Gaekwar "ought to be glad at the Government of Bombay undertaking to make an impartial inquiry into the poisoning case as the result will clear the Baroda Court from having (*sic.*) any hand in the nasty affair." In its own editorial columns, our contemporary is pleased to say that "His Highness appears to be quite docile, and readily listens to the good advice which Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly never misses an opportunity of giving him;" that the "stiff and formal reserve which characterised the rule of the late *regime* have (*sic.*) given place to a pleasanter state of things;" that it will be "the Gaekwar's own fault if he does not allow the Resident to place him on the right side of the slough he has fallen into. This he seems to be anxious to do as is evidenced by his giving written promises to Colonel Pelly of his intention to follow his advice." The Gaekwar's promises hitherto have been so much panspuaree air, and it is a novel effect of a mere change of Residents that they should entirely alter their character. But all these characteristic opinions are quite transcended in importance by the telegram from Baroda which our contemporary publishes. "Under Sir Lewis Pelly's advice"—(so runs this telegram)—"the Gaekwar will forthwith publish a proclamation remitting a fourth part of the assessment. The ryots besieged Residency with complaints, but the Resident says the Gaekwar has rights as well as ryots, and officious complaints against their own raj will not be listened to at the Residency." This telegram appears to us to have been prompted by a prejudice for the cause of the Gaekwar, and may be but another specimen of the present determination of native eyes to look upon everything in a favourable light for His Highness simply because Colonel Phayre has, for Imperial political reasons, given way to Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly. However that may be, we refuse to believe that this telegram expresses correctly what Colonel Pelly has said to his miserable suppliants. This is the position of affairs. A native Government has at length by its abuses, corruption, and oppression, roused its subjects from their natural lethargy, and they can bear their wrongs in silence no longer. They hear that the British Government is a friend to the friendless, and that even the name of Englishmen conveys a guarantee of honour and good faith. They look abroad and see the homes of their brethren in British territory respected and defended. They therefore cry aloud to this generous government for assistance. Not even the terror of being punished by the Gaekwar's myrmidons for giving vent to their just complainings restrains them from asking piteously fort his assistance from a representative of Her Majesty. Is it possible that any English gentleman in this position would reply to the unhappy people, "The Gaekwar has rights as well as you have. Be off." If Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly said anything of the kind he no longer deserves to be called a diplomatist nor even an Englishman; and if Colonel Phayre was the friend of theo ppressed people, as this melancholy gathering at the Residency seems to prove, we think he is as much worthy of regard as the man is of condemnation who would babble to them at such a time as this about the "Gaekwar's rights." When Sir Philip Wodehouse in this city told the Parsees in as many words that they ought to defend themselves, gross as the political blunder was, it would be exceeded in heartlessness and want of judgment by a political Agent in one of the most important native sovereignties in India telling a discontented people that they had no remedy against the unrighteous acts of their lawful sovereign because he had "rights." Have a people ground down to the earth by oppression no "rights?" Have a people who struggle along from day to day with poverty while their ruler wallows in expensive vices and seldom has a nobler thought than how he may buy a new toy at some fabulous price, or give sweetmeats to Brahmans in order to stimulate them to rejoice with him over a man whose shoe they are not worthy to unloose—have these no rights? Have a people, well nigh driven to despair, and appealing for mercy to a representative of Her Majesty's Government, no rights? Words such as those attributed to Colonel Pelly are sufficient to set any kingdom on fire from end to end, and as no man of well-balanced mind could utter them, we are compelled to doubt if they were spoken by him at all. The accredited Agent of the Viceroy of India must have a nobler part to perform in the present crisis in affairs at Baroda than to play openly into the hands of the host of Court intriguers or pander to the pleasures of the mischievous puppet called the Gaekwar. Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly's policy can never be the ignominious one of relieving the Government of India, by every shuffling subterfuge, to escape from the responsibility of annexing one of the rottenest sovereignties in India. Let the Gaekwar's "rights" be what they may, they cannot be allowed to ride rough-shod over justice and every other tradition of English good government.

THE progress of the Indian Railway question has reached another phase. Owing to the immense influence brought to bear on the Secretary of State and the imprudent concessions which have been made, Indian Railway Stock has of late reached a premium in the market for which there is apparently no warrant at all, a fact made very evident by the great fall in the price of the stock from 2 to 3½ per cent. all round in the English market directly the terms of the contracts are brought prominently forward, showing that very few of the shareholders had taken the trouble to enquire into the terms on which they invested their money. We should be the last to depress the value of Indian paper of any sort, but it is certain that no good can result from in any way concealing information, and we should be departing from a principle of justice and impartiality if, for the purpose of maintaining the fictitious value of Indian Railway paper, we were to inflict a hardship on the rest of the community. We have referred more than once to the social dangers likely to arise from the selfishness of the moneyed interest in England. The undermining of a most free and enlightened form of Government must be only a work of time in any country, unless a curb is put on the corrupting influence of wealth which tends to impose burdens on labor, and if in the natural course of things labor cannot be represented in the Government to the same extent that capital is, it is all the more necessary for the security of peace and the continued prosperity of the country that the utmost circumspection should be exercised by the Government that they do not legislate only with a view of furthering the interests of capital when labor is entitled to an equal amount of consideration. In no instances have the moneyed interest been betrayed into greater disregard of the national interests than in our Mercantile marine and Railway services. Who can but feel sympathy with the poor sailors called to go to sea in rotten ships bound to go to the bottom in the interest of the capitalists, and what traveller in England is there but leaves a Railway carriage with a sense of thankfulness for the escape for the time from the sacrifice of his life on the altar of the capitalists who have monopolised the public highways which ought to be property of the nation? Not only do the efforts of honest Mr. Plimsoll and other philanthropists fail to arrest the murders at sea, but the monopolists of which the House of Commons is composed will not let the nation have its own highways. It would have been unnecessary to refer to these topics had we not observed in some of the correspondence which has appeared in the home papers indications of a wish on the part of the holders of Indian Stock to gain further concessions, and we conceive it to be our duty to oppose any such in the strongest manner we can. It has been too much the custom to look on Indian matters from an English capitalist point of view, and it is not at all unlikely that considerable pressure may be brought to bear on the Government to endeavour to maintain the high premium on Indian Guaranteed Railway Stock which we are quite assured has been at much beyond what represents the real value of the paper for a long time. It is of the first importance to this country that the Railways should become the property of the State at the earliest possible opportunity. In a late issue of the *Times*, the clauses relating to the purchase of the Indian Railways are given, and they show that Government are bound at any time to purchase the lines on a requisition to do so by the Company, paying them the original full capital cost, but of course exclusive of any premium that the shares may have stood at. But on the part of Government there is only power to purchase at the expiration of certain periods of 25 or 50 years at the mean market value of the shares in London during the 3 years preceding the expiration of those periods, which of course includes the premium if any. In any case, the Secretary of State can, instead of paying the sum in ready money, transfer to the Company an annuity to be reckoned from the time when the gross amount would be payable, and continue during the residue of the term of 99 years for which the lease is granted to the Companies. The rate of interest at which it is to be calculated is to be determined by the average rate of interest during the preceding two years received in London upon public obligations, issued by the Secretary of State, which rate is to be ascertained by reference to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England for the time being. At the expiration of the lease of 99 years, the Railways would be taken over by the Government at a valuation of the works, which could of course not exceed the capital paid for their construction. It is exceedingly clear from these conditions that on the near approach of the time when Government could purchase, the price of the stock must inevitably decline, and that it should be so high as it now is, considering the infrequency, if not total absence, of surplus profits on some lines, an extraordinary phenomenon when regarded in connection with the price of Indian Government Securities, and it does not seem likely it could have occurred but for a general impression prevalent that the Railway interest at home would continue to be able to manage the concessions in the quiet way that has obtained of late owing to the *modus operandi* at the India Office.

## THE VOLUNTEER CAMP OF EXERCISE AT JAMALPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP JAMALPORE, 8TH DECEMBER.

HAVING in course of my wanderings heard of the Volunteer Camp of Exercise at Jamalpore, I left the chord line portion of the E. I. Railway, turned on the loop line, and arrived here this afternoon. The camp is about ten minutes' walk from the railway station close to a low range of rugged looking hills. The situation is good and, so far as my information and a few hours experience extend, the arrangements are everything that can be desired, but on this subject generally, I may have more to say in a subsequent letter.

On arrival I found everyone friendly, cheerful, and evidently bent on enjoying camp life, including the drill-shooting and sham-fights. There is a great deal of talk and chaff about "loopholes," "barricades," "rifle pits," &c.

The camp opened on 1st December. Its object is to collect as many Volunteers together as possible, particularly to get together the several companies of the East Indian Railway Volunteers from the different stations along the railway between Calcutta and Delhi, in order to give them some knowledge of battalion drill and teach them as much of real soldiering as Volunteers can learn in peaceful times. Colonel Campbell deserves great credit for the interest he takes in the E. I Railway Volunteers, and all in Camp are loud in praise of the Commanding Officer. Major LeMesurier, Inspector and Adjutant of the corps, is indefatigable and deserves a great deal of praise for carrying out the arrangements so well. He seems to take a pleasure in instructing his officers and men in the arts of soldiering, and without doubt, does everything well. Captain Rind, 107th Regt., Adjutant, Calcutta Volunteers, is in Camp, takes a large share of the work, and renders Colonel Campbell very great assistance. Captain Fuzroy Stephen, Rifle Brigade, late Inspector and Adjutant E. I. Railway Volunteers, is here a guest of the Colonel's, and a great favourite with old friends. Captain Lloyd, Commandant of the Darjeeling Volunteers, has been here since the opening of the camp. He seems to be known to every one, and being all good nature and full of good humoured wit keeps all about him as merry as sandboys. Captain Leonard, Lieutenants Leonard and Tate, Bangalore Volunteers, arrived about 1st instant: the two former are good shots and have won prizes. Lieutenant Luckerstein and a party of the Calcutta Volunteers are here: Lieutenant Lackerstein and Sergeant Ferguson won some prizes. A small party of the Nynee Tal Volunteers and one solitary member of the Lahore Volunteers represent those corps.

The Army Officers in camp besides Major LeMesurier, Captains Rind and Fitzroy Stephen already mentioned, are Major Baily and Captain Kerr, 3rd Buffs, Lieutenant Godfrey, 2 25th Regt, Lieutenant Wodehouse, 9th N. I., and Captain Eyres, Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary Northern India Rifle Association.

Several of the railway men, owing to press of work, have been only able to remain in camp two or three days, but have been as far as heads of departments were able, replaced by others; in this way nearly the whole corps will have an opportunity of taking part in a little of camp work and battalion drill. The average number under canvas daily has been about one hundred and fifty. The members stationed at Jamalpore and residing in their own houses take part in the drill and shooting when able to get away from work, although not actually resident in camp.

The championship was won to-day by Volunteer Linton of Buxar: he never previously made good shooting and was not even a marksman. The crack shots of the camp, viz. Serjeants Dale, Chase, and Russell, Corporals McCormack and Porter, are all much disappointed.

There has been shooting for prizes daily since the camp opened, and the average number of entrances for each match has been about 20 competitors.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

## MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The Executive Council is believed to have decided that the Public Works Minister should be chosen from the civil rather than the military service, on the ground that the military element is already strong enough in the Council. The Secretary of State may however reverse this decision.

A Government Resolution reviews the proposals made by Colonel Rundall to spend nearly thirteen millions on special Famine Works in Bengal, the North West Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, and the Central Provinces, besides the twenty millions contemplated for Public Works in the Forecast of 1873.

Government thinks there is no project before it at present so urgently required as to render necessary any increased financial expenditure on Irrigation works.

As to the projects for making canals navigable, Government is quite sensible of the advantages in many instances of combining Navigation with Irrigation, but economy in the construction of Irrigation canals is of paramount importance, and navigation can only be afforded when there are assured prospects of returns for any additional outlay or when the extra expense is comparatively small.

The existing scale of Irrigation expenditure will therefore remain unaltered.

## MR. GRANT DUFF.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

ALLAHABAD, 11TH DECEMBER.

Mr. Grant Duff, Lord Ormonde and party arrived on Thursday night and are staying at Government House. They go up-country this evening or perhaps to-morrow.

## SMALL-POX NEAR ALLAHABAD.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

ALLAHABAD, 11TH DECEMBER.

Small-pox is reported to be prevalent at several of the railway stations and villages on the Jubbulpore Extension line. Officers commanding native corps at Allahabad have been requested not to allow many of their men to travel on leave by Rail between Allahabad and Jubbulpore until further orders.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

LONDON, 11TH DECEMBER.

The transit of Venus was very successfully observed in Japan, Cairo and Melbourne, and only partially in Siberia.

Mr. Brand, M.P. for Stroud has been unseated for bribery which was effected by his agents at the time of his election.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, 10TH DECEMBER.

The Bombay heavy Mails of the 16th ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 10TH DEC, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull.

The London Bullion Market has been quiet but unchanged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera, 5d. | |
| Exchange on India ..... | 1s. 1¾d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 94½ |
| 4½ do. do. ..... | 95½ |
| 5½ do. do. ..... | 101 |
| 3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... | 92 |
| 5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... | 90 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 57½ |

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes ....£8 812,500. Inc.. £937,500.
Bills discounted .....£16,812,500. Dec. £2.125 000.
Bullion.....£20,312,500. Inc. £375,000.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Atalanta, Muriel and Dido.

Arrival.—Sydney Eggers.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal. Hope.

The *Pioneer* hears by special telegram from Roorkee that the observation of the transit of Venus has been conducted quite successfully, and that about a hundred photographs have been taken.

The following telegram has been received in Bombay :—"Singapore, 11th—Cable, Singapore to Batavia, interrupted. Frequent steamers to Java." Until the cable is repaired telegraphic communication with Australia will be stopped.

Colonel Robinson, Director-General of Telegraphs, is about to go on tour from Kohat along the frontier to Dehra Ishmail Khan, where he will meet and consult with the Lieutenant-Governor about the new line of telegraph which it is proposed to erect between Bannu and Kohat.

The Cabool correspondent of the Lahore paper learns that the Ameer has written to Shah Gasi Shere Dil and Mir Akhoor Ahmed Khan, that when they take Herat they are to send Ayub Khan, his family, and Sirdar Yakub Khan's family immediately to Cabul, via Candahar, under a strong escort. They are also to make a careful investigation into the accounts of the country. Din Mohamed Khan is appointed Head Accountant of the Treasury.

Mr. Guilford Molesworth, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, reached Lahore on Monday from Mooltan. This officer has been on a tour through Sindh, and thence upwards to Mooltan, and has just finished his inspection of the Indus Valley Railway. After a stay of a day or two at Lahore, he is to proceed towards Peshawur, to inspect the works on the Punjab Northern State Railway.

It seems that it has been determined for the present not to continue the Northern Bengal Railway further than Julpigoree, which is between 40 and 50 miles distant from the foot of the Darjeeling hills, and, in consequence, the residents have prepared a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal urging, amongst other things, that if the railway were constructed only as far as Julpigoree, it would be practically useless to the great number of invalids who visit Darjeeling from the plains annually for the benefit of their health, and praying that the line may be extended to the foot of the hills forthwith.

In discussing the advent of Mr. Grant Duff to India, the *Bangalore Examiner* points out that that gentleman is not a popular man in this country, and, in illustration, says:—"The *Bombay Times*, the chief organ of native public opinion in the Western Presidency, is very rude indeed to Mr. Duff, and plainly tells him in sneering terms that 'the Indian public would be glad to find him turning his attention to any other dependency than that which has so much experience of the indifference with which he treats her affairs, as India.' And so in one way, and another, we doubt whether Mr. Grant Duff will find his visit, an altogether agreeable one."

The Madras papers record the death in England on the 5th ultimo of Mr. John Vans Agnew, the proprietor of the *Madras Times*, and formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras. Mr. Agnew, it seems, had been in failing health for some years past. He was a prominent citizen of Madras between the years 1845 and 1864, taking an active part in discussions on public affairs and in promoting public interests. He was also a very liberal supporter of local charities. He was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in 1858, and left India for good, after having amassed a large fortune during the "palmy days" of the American war, in 1864.

The Cabool correspondent of the Lahore paper has been informed by one of Sirdar Yakoob Khan's servants that when the Sirdar left for Cabul his last words to his brother Ayub Khan were to the following effect :—"My brother! If you see that there is any delay in my returning to Herat, conclude that something wrong has been done me. If any one comes to you of whom you are not sure, don't trust him, and if you suspect or hear that I am taken prisoner, remain in your Fort and fight to the last; and when you think you cannot hold out any longer, write to the Shah of Persia, and beg him to come and take Herat, and do you and my friends run away to some foreign land."

Brandy drinkers may be interested in the following description of the *modus operandi* of distilling brandy from Sawdust :—Zetterlund, after boiling 9 cwt. of sawdust with 7 cwt. of hydrochloric acid, sp. gr. 1.18, and 30.7 cwt. of water, under pressure of less than 2 ponnds to the inch, found 3.33 per cent. of the mass to be grape sugar; and with 2½ hours of further boiling, 4.38 per cent. or 19.67 per cent. of the sawdust, to be grape sugar—an amount he was unable to exceed. After neutralizing the acid with lime until the cooled mash contained but ½ per cent., according to Ludersdorff's test, at 86° a ferment made of 20 pounds of bruised malt was added. In 96 hours fermentation was complete, and distillation afforded 61 quarts of brandy of 50 per cent., at 59°, perfectly free from odour or taste of turpentine, and of very agreeable flavour. He considers it probable that the process might be successful on a large scale, if the amount of water and time of boiling (two important factors in the production of sugar) were accurately determined by experiments. By conversion of all the cellulose into sugar, each hundred-weight of air-dried sawdust would yield at least 27.4 quarts of 50 per. cent. brandy.

We (*Pall Mall Budget*) read in the newspapers that "the most lively satisfaction has been aroused in Berlin by Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet. The essay "elicits bursts of applause from the whole German press," which takes from it copious extracts. We are told, also, that "the leaders of the National party deplore that such a pamphlet was not published before the English general elections, as it would in their opinion have secured a majority for the Liberal Government." But the pamphlet could scarcely have been issued at that time. At that period the Irish Universities Bill was far better remembered than it is now, and the hostility it aroused was yet warm. It was too soon for Mr. Gladstone to reveal that measure, the effect of which was to give State aid for the extension of the teaching, the influence, the control, he now denounces, which was presented to Parliament long after its author had convinced himself that the Roman Catholic prelates were at war with society and the State. At that time, too, the famous "gagging clause" of the bill was not forgotten; a clause which, on pain of expulsion, forbade hostility on the part of Protestant professors to anything that Catholic professors might inculcate, including, of course, those doctrines which Mr. Gladstone had long since discovered to be odious, dangerous, and altogether intolerable. The Catholics of the University were to be protected and supported in such teaching by law; the Protestants were to be punished if, "by word of mouth, writing, or otherwise," they opposed such teaching, or gave offence to the "religious convictions" of any Papist in the university.

The Calcutta Correspondent of the *Madras Mail* relates the following amusing story about the *Times'* correspondent who recently took his departure for England. A certain gallant Captain, stationed at Cawnpore had been awfully badgered by *The Times'* representative as to the identity of the Nana, and vowed by Mars to settle his account with his tormentor before that individual left the cantonments of the Cameronians. He commenced operations on the last day of Mr. Routledge's stay in Cawnpore, by asking him the name of his London banker. "Coutts," replied the successor to Dr. Russell. "Thanks, old fellow. Will you do me a favour?" "Certainly," said Mr. R. "Well, look here now. I want you to give me a cheque for £500 on Coutts, and I'll give you one for Rs. 5,000 on my Calcutta agents, so that you will have cash to carry you home," Mr. Routledge was delighted, and promised to send the cheque up from the metropolis. On the way down, however, it struck him that he had been "done," and on making inquiries he discovered to his very great astonishment that the Cawnpore Captain had made the nice little sum of £40 by the transaction, that being the amount which the difference in exchange would have given the holder in India of a £500 cheque on Coutts in London! But the best part of the story has yet to be told. The Captain waited for the cheque till his patience was exhausted and his anxiety at fever-height, and he telegraphed in terrific haste to Calcutta to Mr. Routledge not to forget the bargain. *The Times'* special commissioner turned the tables by treating the matter with "silent contempt." It is needless to add that Captain Dash threatens to "show that *Times'* fellow up, sir, in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*!"

From the days of their Prophet devout Mahommedans, it is said, have taken a just pride in not allowing any of the changing scenes of this world to interfere with their due preparation for the next. But even their time-honoured religious usages have not been able to hold out long against the Suez Canal. In exchange for the wearisome but orthodox desert trudge which took the pilgrim from Damascus to his Holy Land, the canal offers the ease and comfort of a sea voyage; and the Moslem has not been slow in abandoning the ship of the desert for the ship of the sea. Before M. Lesseps pierced the Isthmus, pilgrims wending their way to Mecca from the uttermost wilds of Central Asia looked upon Damascus as the last stage of their journey. The delights of this earthly Paradise of the Prophet made them forget the hardships endured, and (in its well-found bazaars) preparation was made for the perils that were yet to come. Vice-Consul, Kirby Green, in his report on the trade and commerce of Damascus for the year 1873, alludes to the yearly decrease in the number of pilgrims who go to Mecca by the desert. This decrease is attributable to the sea route to Jedda being now open. The followers of the Prophet have learned to prefer being wafted to their destination by the waters made to flow at the instance of the Infidel, to enduring hunger and thirst in the desert and the chance of an occasional scrimmage with plundering Bedouins. The result of this change in the habits of the pilgrims leads Vice-Consul Green to the belief that, as far as Damascus is concerned, there is no prospect of a revival of the former active trade of the city. The season of the departure of the Hadj, however, still continues, Mr. Green says, to be a sufficiently important one for Damascus, as in the town are manufactured many of the gorgeous costumes and silks worn in Central Asia. These, the report states, are purchased in large quantities by the pilgrims in order that they may be conveyed to Mecca and laid upon the tomb of the Prophet. They are thus deemed to have acquired some of its sanctity, and are carried back by their owners, not only for personal use, but as most acceptable presents for their protectors and friends. As the tomb of the Prophet is at Medina, it is probable that it is in that city, and not Mecca, that these silks acquire this desirable increase of value in the eyes of his followers.

## THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 8TH DECEMBER.

The Legislative Council assembled again to-day at Government House at the usual hour. There were present His Excellency the Viceroy, *presiding*, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir William Muir, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Norman, the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, the Hon'ble Mr. Sutherland, and the Hon'ble Rajah Romonath Tagore.

THE PUNJAB MINORS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide in the Punjab and elsewhere for the guardianship of European British minors be taken into consideration. He said that he had explained to the Council, when he asked leave to introduce the Bill what its object was, so that the matter was now a simple one. With regard to all parts of British India which were under the jurisdiction of the High Courts, there was sufficient power under the High Court Charters to provide for cases of guardianship, and also, with reference to those who were not European British subjects, there were several Acts of the Council, which had been passed, which provided for them; but, with regard to those who were European British subjects, and who resided out of the jurisdiction of the High Courts, they were not provided for, and cases had arisen lately in the Punjab which showed the necessity for making some provision. He had already explained in detail what that provision was, and he did not think that there was any alteration in the Bill which need be the subject of any present statement by him. Indeed, the only alteration of any importance was this—that whereas we proposed to give jurisdiction to the highest Court of appeal in each Province, it was represented that the circumstances of British Burma were such as made it undesirable to confine the jurisdiction to the highest Court of appeal, and, therefore, in Rangoon, and elsewhere, we proposed to give the jurisdiction to Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. Hobhouse concluded his remarks by expressing the obligations of himself and the Committee to the Government of British Burmah, the Judicial Commissioner and the Government Advocate for their valuable and thoughtful criticisms which had enabled the Committee to improve the measure considerably.

Mr. Hobhouse's motion was then put to the Council and agreed to.

Mr. Hobhouse then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. The motion was agreed to.

THE DISTRESSES FOR RENTS BILL.

Mr. Hobhouse next asked that the motion that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate distresses for rents in the Presidency towns be taken into consideration, as also the motion that the Bill be passed, should be postponed. He explained that the introduction of those motions on the list was an oversight, because the Select Committee had reported that the Bill had better be republished, and delayed a little longer before being finally considered. As they were on the list, however, he would take the opportunity of calling attention to the alterations which had been made by the Select Committee in the Bill, since it had been introduced; because he found that when observations were made in Council they were apt to attract more attention than when they occurred in the reports of the Select Committee. In the first place we had excluded from the remedy for distress all rent that was due more than twelve months before the application of the distress warrant. That was a suggestion that was made to us from our last meeting, and it seemed a very right that the Landlord who choosed to allow his rent to run into arrear for more than 12 months, should be put to a regular suit in order to recover that rent. Then in section 10 we had exempted from the power of distress certain things in actual use, the taking of which would either be an intolerable hardship, or would perhaps almost invariably lead to a breach of the peace; for, if you took the coat off a man's back or the knife and fork from before him, there was nothing more likely to lead to a quarrel than such a proceeding. In practice, he believed, however, that it was not customary to take articles of this description, but there was no positive exemption, and it had therefore been thought right to insert a provision for such exemption in the Bill. In this Section (10) also it was made clear that the property on which was to be taken was the property belonging to the person from whom the rent was claimed. It was obvious, then, that whenever goods were taken from the wrong man, or whenever the goods of the right man had been taken, but under a distress warrant, which ought not to have been issued, the goods would not only be returned again but there would a claim to compensation for damage done. At the suggestion of Mr. Fagan, the First Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, a clause had been introduced, resembling section 88 of Act IX. of 1850, providing for the adjudication of claims by strangers to goods distrained under the proposed Act. There were two claims arising out of the same transaction The Judge of the Small Cause Court had complete power over one of the claims, but at present he had no power over the other. It is proposed, therefore, to give the Judge of the Small Cause Court at the time when he settled whether the distress ought to be suspended or not, to settle also whether any compensation ought to be granted to the debtor or claimant, and what that compensation, if any, should be. The Small Cause Court had, at the present moment, the power of deciding in those sort of claims in the case of executions, and it is proposed to give them the same power in case of distresses.

OTHER BILLS.

The next motions on the list were as follows :—

"To move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and consolidate the law relating to the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts and the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts and Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities, be taken into consideration.

"Also to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

"Also to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for declaring the local extent of certain Acts passed by the Imperial Legislative Council be taken into consideration.

"Also to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

With regard to those motions Mr. Hobhouse asked to be allowed to take into consideration at one and the same time the two Reports therein mentioned; for although the two Bills were not introduced at the same time they were at the outset strictly complementary, and were now cognate to one another. At one time it was proposed to combine the two into one, and though that appeared not the most convenient course yet each of them had taken in exchange some portion of the other in exchange for some portion of its original self. Mr. Hobhouse's predecessors had, by their speeches in council and otherwise, given clear explanations of the objects and scope of this measure, and he had himself on one occasion repeated a portion of those explanations in council. It would be convenient, however, if he made a new statement of the exact objects which the measures had in view, partly because they had been three or four years upon the stocks, and partly because there had been a great deal of misapprehension in respect to the powers which it was supposed that they conferred upon the Executive Government. Indeed, it was at one time supposed that it was intended to give to the local Governments or to the local Government in combination with the supreme Government the power of declaring whatever law they thought proper to be enforced in the Scheduled Districts and of altering that law from time to time by means of some like summary process; and when he (Mr. Hobhouse) in the month of March presented the report of the Select Committee accompanied with a statement showing no such thing as ever contemplated, the Bengal Government had sent in a paper setting forth opinions somewhat to the contrary. That Government, however, upon further reflection admitted that the Bill had a useful office to perform though it was of a more humble nature than was at one time supposed. At all events, the Bengal Government had assisted materially in bringing the measure to its present state of progress. The state of things which induced Mr. Cockerell in 1870 to divide these measures was as follows :—There were many parts of India in which it was a matter of doubt whether the general Acts and Regulations were in force or not. There were places where those general Acts and Regulations had been put in force, but it had not been found easy to lay hands upon the express authority which authorised their being put in force. There were other cases again in some backward and primitive parts of the country where those Acts and Regulations had not been put in force, but these places were still parts of British India, and inasmuch as many of the enactments were understood as extending to the whole of British India, it was not always easy to answer the question why they should not extend to those parts also. In some instances the answer was already to our hand; in others it had to be sought for with much research and there were some instances in which the answer was not forthcoming at all. This state of things did actually lead to complications with regard to the District of Dhera Dhoon. That district, after its accession by the East India Company, underwent several changes of law, and about the year 1827 it was considered to be subject to the General Acts and Regulations, and it was upon that footing for the space of 40 years or upwards. Then a litigation arose, in which one of the parties took an objection to the jurisdiction on the ground that the general Acts and Regulations had never been legally extended to the Dhera Dhoon, and on argument the High Court considered that to be the fact. Then this Council had to pass an Act (XXI. of 1871) for the purpose of making valid all the judicial and other proceedings which had taken place in Dhera Dhoon, on the erroneous hypothesis, excepting one very primitive district of it. It was the occurrence of that case that suggested to Mr. Cockerell's mind the expediency of passing a general enactment which should have the effect of anticipating such difficulties, or at all events of providing a simple method for their solution upon their first appearance; and on going further into the subject he found that there were other respects in which the law might advantageously be simplified. There were for instance many enactments which did not upon the face of them mention their own local extent and left it to be ascertained. All these it is proposed to lay hold of and to declare over what geographical area they would act. Again, there were other Acts which, on the face of them, were limited to a particular locality, but contained a power from the Executive Government to extend them to other localities by proclamation or some similar process; and such Acts had, in many cases, been extended, some over the whole of British India, and others over particular areas and provinces. There were other Acts which were called "Deregulationizing" Acts, which had been passed for the purpose of removing from the operation of the general Acts and Regulations certain territories which have been found in too backward and primitive a state to profit by them, and these Acts also gave the local Governments large powers of administration.

With these objects then it was that Mr. Cockerell introduced the bills which are now called "The Scheduled Districts Bill" and the "Laws Local Extent Bill." The Council would observe that their objects were threefold. First, there were declaratory enactments, that was to say, that they were, by their own force, or, by means of the power vested in the executive, they declared what was the existing law in those places in which it was doubtful. Secondly, they were Extending Acts, that was to say, that by their own force they extended the General Acts and Regulations to places where they were actually in operation but where the legality of the operation was doubtful, as in the instance mentioned of the Dehra Doon, and by means of the power vested in the executive they proposed to extend enactments coming from other parts of India to the Scheduled Districts from time to time as they would be wanted; and, thirdly, they were Consolidating Acts, that was to say, that they brought into one focus all the Extending Acts and all the Proclamations which had been issued in pursuance of the Extending Acts and also of the Deregulationizing Acts. Mr. Cockerell calculated that he would be able to remove from the Statute Book about 70 Enactments by means of the present Bills. It is proposed, however, to remove only 43 and parts of 4 more. The Council would see that in all this there was no change in the law as actually administered unless, indeed, it be considered a change to give, in general terms, powers which had been confirmed by every Deregulationizing Act which had been passed, and which were actually exercised in places which had never been brought within those Acts, and in this it is considered the change gives, an express and clear legal foundation to a system which was actually administered in the belief that it was a legal system. In the course of his concluding remarks Mr. Hobhouse dwelt on the difficulties that had arisen in framing the Schedules to the Bills, which difficulties (he explained) arose not only on account of the confusion which he had mentioned between full and general legislative power and the power of first ascertaining and declaring the law which was actually at work, and then of extending the acts; but also on account of the multitudinous nature of the details which had to be dealt with. He hoped that those difficulties had now been overcome; two or three of them, however, had proved too much for the Committee and to that extent they had abandoned the original plan of Mr. Cockerell. He also explained that the measure was not quite exhaustive as there were certain parts of the country not mentioned in the Schedule of which it was doubted whether they were or were not parts of British India, but which had practically been administered under the hypothesis, that enactments extending to British India did not therefore extend to them. Mr. Hobhouse went over the several sections of the measures as also those of the Laws Local Extent Bill.

On the first motion being put, a short discussion, raised by Sir William Muir, took place as the meaning and application of the word "enactment" which, Mr. Hobhouse was understood to explain, was intended to apply to the extension of the whole or a portion of a law or regulation.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

On Mr. Hobhouse moving that the Laws Local Extent Bill as amended be passed, Sir William Muir said that he had come there under the impression that it would be advantageous that the Bill should appear again in case anything might have been omitted; but, after the full explanation given by Mr. Hobhouse, it appeared to him that delay would be unnecessary, and that both those Bills would greatly facilitate the administration of the law, without making it clear that our obligations were due to Mr. Hobhouse, and the Committee for taking such immense labour and pains, with regard to the measures, and the simple manner in which so much had been accomplished, appeared to him a matter of great satisfaction.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr. Hobhouse then presented the supplementary report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments, and postponed the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quantity of law reports, and to extend the area of their authority. He also introduced the Bill to amend the Law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration, and after explaining briefly the more important sections of the measure moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months.

The Hon'ble Messrs. Dalyell and Sutherland were then added to the select committees on the Bills to Regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction; and to Consolidate and amend the Law relating to Ports and Port Dues.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday the 15th.

## "THE QUEEN'S BAND."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I declare it's a regular shame—a downright, aggravating, unjustifiable, unprovoked, abominable shame, and if I knew Sir Charles Stavely I'd tell him so. Here we've been expecting a good military band, for I don't know how long, and now we're told it isn't coming. I declare, Sir, I could *pinch* somebody. I feel so put out about it. There's my last new bonnet and the beautiful silk dress I got from Mrs. L.'s, on purpose to go to our band-stand in, getting quite spoild for want of wear—no place in Bombay to go to where I can be properly admired, and I feel *so* disappointed. I've a good mind to get another new dress and bonnet just out of spite—and I'm sure I quite envy those horrid people in Calcutta with their Buff Band, their native piper, their theatres, operas and what not, while we poor benighted Bombayites are denied even the luxury of a band—after all we were told about the "Queen's Band from Nuggur" too—it was in everybody's mouth, with its "King of Cornet-players," its "magnificent drum-major," and I dont know who besides—and now when we were all so anxious to hear what it could do, and some of us dying for just a glimpse of the wonderful drum-major, we are coolly told it is not coming. Did anybody ever *hear* of anything so annoying? Do, *dear* Mr. Editor, write to Sir Charles and tell him how much we all want a good band here, to make our season just a *little* bit lively, and ask him *please* to let the Queen's band come down from Nuggur, where, I'm sure, there is no one to listen to it, while here in Bombay we would turn out in hundreds and everything would be *so* jolly. Won't, you, Mr Editor—do *please*, and we would all be *so* much obliged to you.—Yours, &c.

LITTLE CLARA.

## MORE ASSISTANCE TO THE PROPOSED SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would have expressed at an earlier date, but for my intended visit to Europe on short leave, my willingness to co-operate with those who may desire to establish in Bombay a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. As it appears, however, that with two worthy exceptions, Major Gayer and Surgeon-Major Codrington, there is not a ready response to your appeal, I hope I may be allowed to offer my services in the cause. I shall be glad now, or at any time after my return, to assist in the promotion of means that will prevent the cruelty which we must now all daily witness.

There are two or three matters which might meanwhile be rectified very easily by a little energetic action on the part of the police. I allude particularly to the cruel manner in which live sheep are carried about in baskets, particularlyin the neighbourhood of Byculla; to the offering for sale of birds with their eyes sewn up; and the carrying of poultry, wild fowl, quail, &c. with their heads downwards and tied by the feet in bunches. These poor creatures, in addition to their other troubles, never get one drop of water from the time they are caught.

I don't think the police always notice the discomfort endured before their eyes by dumb creatures. If Mr. Souter could sling a few of his men by the heels all day in the sun over the back of a tram-car without water, or pack them neck and heels in baskets to be carried by their brother policemen, though the lesson might be considered a severe one, and perhaps verging on the cruelty we hope to suppress, I am sure the impression would be lasting.—Yours &c.

HENRY P. LEMESURIER.

11th December.

## SIGNOR INZOLI'S CONCERT.

The concert at the Town Hall on Thursday night was in every way a great success, and, we are glad to think, must have yielded a considerable return to Mr. Inzoli, as Bombay owes something to the zeal which he constantly displays in his endeavour to satisfy the musical craving of its public. The Hall was well filled in all parts, there being very few, if any, of the reserved seats disengaged; and there were a goodly number of these. The audience was a highly appreciative one, to judge by the applause which was yielded to each successive performance, but, we must say that it was at the same time somewhat too exacting in insisting upon the *encore* in so many instances. The solo, mezzo soprano—"O Mio Fernande," by the lady who has on two previous occasions so much obliged us, was delightfully sung, eliciting quite a storm of applause, and the singing of the other lady was also greatly appreciated. In the case of both ladies the applause was loud and long, and they obligingly, sang again. The piano solos gave evidence of wonderful execution and power by the lady who performed, them, who was also,—we might almost say—compelled to reappear. The flute solos were very nicely rendered and the selections were in both cases very well chosen. The duet violin and piano, was a great treat, the violin being most artistically handled. To conclude, the tenor and Baritone solos were by gentlemen well known for their attainments and they were received with the usual *empressement*. His Excellency the Governor and suite were present and sat throughout the entertainment which did not conclude until after eleven o'clock. We must congratulate Signor Inzoli on his success, and we hope it may not be long ere he again organizes another of these delightful entertainments.

## CHURCH SERVICES NOTE.

Rev. Wm. Taylor will preach at Forbes Street Hall on Sunday morning, at 11 A.M., and at Falkland Road Hall in the evening at 6 P.M.

# BOMBAY.

Errata.—We regret that through the stupidity of our printers several typographical errors should have crept into our article on the Transit of Venus printed in our yesterday's edition. We notice the following:—

In column 1, para 4, lines 17 and 18, "an interval" should be "intervals"

In column 1, para 4, the last line in the column should be transferred to the end of column 2.

In column 2, para 4, line 2, "flames" should be "planes"

In column 2, para 5, line 3, "are calculated" should be "are some of them calculated"

In column 2, para 5, line 17, "such inkstand" should be "such an inkstand"

In column 2, para 6, line 20, "sail and making" should be "sail making"

In column 2, para 6, line 28, "the velocity of vessel and" should be "the angular velocity of the vessel round the corner of the Secretariat abovementioned;"

In column 2, para 6, line 31, "projected to" should be "projected, to"

In column 2, para 6, line 33, "the velocity" should be "the angular velocity"

In column 2, para 6, line 34, "venus which" should be "Venus (round the sun, supposing the earth to be stationary) which"

In column 2, para 6, line last but 5, "of an arc" should be "of arc"

In column 2, para 8, line last but 2, "impressions" should be "phenomenon," and "which may" should be "which impressions may"

In column 2, para 10, line 8, "earth, learned" should be "earth learned"

In column 2, para 10, line 14, "about the 1-32nd of that of the" should be "about 1-32nd of the"

In column 2, para 10, line 15, "Director" should be "diameter"

In column 2, para 10, lines 25 and 26, "for the purpose of observations" should be "to be observed distinctly through a telescope."

Sir Lewis Pelly.—It is stated that the salary of Sir Lewis Pelly, while employed on special duty at Baroda, will be Rs. 5,000 a month.

Another New Barrister.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before a full Court consisting of the acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Alfred David Bolton, who arrived here by the last mail steamer, was admitted an advocate of the Court.

Fire.—About 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday last, a woman named Gunga was cooking her meal in a jowle hut, at Boree Bunder, when the low roof suddenly took fire, and, in a few minutes the whole hut was reduced to ashes. A fire-engine was soon brought to the spot, but was too late to be of any use.

Murder.—The investigations of the charge of murder by poisoning against one Dakoo Govind was partly gone through by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, and adjourned. The facts of the case have already been fully reported at the Coroner's inquest, the jury having returned a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder against the prisoner.

A Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the G. T. Hospital, on Thursday evening, on the body of a child named Dowletta. The deceased had accidentally fallen out of a window on the previous day. The following verdict was recorded. "Death was caused by compression of the brain, the result of an accidental fall from a window on the third storey of a house."

The Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 20th Regiment, N. I., at the Band stand, this evening :—

March.
Quadrille.....Carnaval.....Kuhner
Overture.....Poet and Peasant.....Suppé
Valse.....Song of Songs.....Coote
Selection.....H. Trovatore.....Verdi
Galop.....Deffic.....Arban.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Atrocious double Murder.—A week ago, a most cold blooded double murder was committed by two ruffians at Baroda. They waylaid two girls of a Deccanee, one of whom had ornaments upon her, and having divested her of them, they threw both into a large tank. A similar fate awaited a boy who was in their company, but luckily he ran away and reported to the girls' father what he had seen. The dead bodies of the girls were found in the tank. One of the miscreants has been arrested.

Thefts.—A woman named Roopee, residing at Bhooleshwar, reported to the Police that, on Thursday night, some silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 48, wert stolen from her house. Another case of theft has been reported by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, residing at Cumballa Hill. It appears from the complaint, that, on Thursday, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. this gentleman was robbed of a tea-poy from his drawing room upstairs, and a gold hunting watch by Bryson (No. 4102) of the value of Rs. Rs. 250, with a Chubb's key attached to it. Suspicion rests on a distant relative of the complainant.

The Sheriff Elect.—Admitting that it has nothing to urge against Dr. Narayen Daji personally, the *Bombay Samachar* remarks :—"He has no claim worth mentioning to public gratitude. He has done no public act, the recognition of which on behalf of the public may account for his nomination to the Shrievalty. If Government have made the nomination merelybecause he is a brother of Dr. Bhau Daji, or with the view of doing him a favour privately, then in either case Government should not expect that the public will receive it with approbation. In our opinion, the appointment should be abolished and its emoluments applied to make up a deficiency in or assist a department where assistance may be deserved."

Private Patrick Murphy, 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, who was tried at the High Court, Bombay, on the 1st instant, on a charge of shooting a Bunnia named Gassee bin Motheeram in the Cavalry Bazaar, Poona, and was acquitted by the Jury, has since been tried by a District Court Martial on a charge of breaking out of Barracks after tattoo at Poona on the 14th November 1874, taking with him his Rifle and 20 rounds of ball ammunition, and remaining absent until 5 o'clock A. M. on the 15th November 1874, during which time the said rifle was unlawfully discharged. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for a period of 672 days, and further to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The sentence was duly confirmed by Major General J. T. Grant, C.B. Commanding the Poona Division.

Discharge of the Seaman Collins.—We trust we have heard the last of Collins' case. On Thursday evening the American Consul wrote to the Senior Magistrate reporting that Collins had deserted from his vessel, the Daniel Draper. Collins was in the Police Court at the time the note was delivered, and he was immediately taken on board by a constable of the Water Police. The Captain said nothing to him on Thursday night, but it appears that yesterday morning he ordered Collins to do work, which, as 2nd mate, he was not expected to do. Collins refused, and, as the Captain states, was insolent, and was put in irons. Yesterday Collins appeared before the Senior Magistrate with a pair of hand-cuffs on, and charged the Captain with having unjustly and illegally put him in irons. A Police officer was sent on board with a summons for the Captain, and the latter appeared a little after noon and stated his case. The American Consul, who was sent for, also arrived soon after, and had a conversation with the Senior Magistrate. After a while both the Captain and Collins were sent for into the room, the result of the conference being that Collins was allowed to take his discharge.

An Action for Damages.—At the Small Cause Court, yesterday, Mr. William Minns the proprietor of the Commercial Rooms and Billiard Saloon in Meadow Street, appeared before Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskarjee, the fourth Judge, in obedience to a summons issued against him at the instance of Mr. Fred Rowland the Saddler, also of Meadow Street for Rs. 90, the alleged value of a saddle spoilt through the defendant's carelessness. The facts of the case appear to be these: Mr. Rowland until lately occupied the ground floor of Mr. Minns' Billiard and Refreshment Saloon. Mr. Minns possesses a large ice-box, and the water seems to have been leaking at times and so soaked through the wall, occasionally dripping on to Mr. Rowland's premises beneath. Matters seem to have gone on thus and Mr. Minns, when informed of it, expressed his regret and offered to try and stop the leaking. Subsequently, however, there seems to have been some more leaking and Mr. Rowland served Mr. Minns with a lawyer's notice claiming damages. Mr. Minns denies that the saddle in question has been spoiled by such an indifferently small amount of dripping, and pleads not indebted. Mr. Fraser Hore appeared yesterday for the plaintiff Mr. Rowland, and asked for an adjournment until Wednesday next, which was granted.

Wonderful if True.—A correspondent of the *Jam-é-Jamshed* gives the following story of a Bombay speculator :—"It is stated at Baroda that the Government of India have sent for the papers connected with the pretensions of Pandoo as the lawful husband of Luxmeebai, the favourite Ranee of the Gaekwar, and it is said to be probable that an examination of the papers will lead to the recognition of Luxmeebai's son as the lawful heir to the Baroda "Gaddee." At least, such is the hope which a native jeweller has whispered unto the Maharaja. This native jeweller professes to be in the confidence of a renowned Hindu speculator of Bombay, who is said to have considerable influence with Government, some of the members of which are alleged to be his personal friends; and it is through him that the jeweller professes to be able to get Luxmeebai's son recognised as Mullar Rao's heir. The jeweller's syren voice has already charmed the Gaekwar, who has staked about two lacs and promises to pay a further sum of 5 lacs to the jeweller on the recognition of the heir by the Government of India. The astute jeweller knows how to make hay while the sun shines; and he and his friend, the Bombay speculator, have meanwhile divided the two lacs given by the Gaekwar as earnest money. He goes now and then to Bombay, and on his return each time solaces the Maharaja with cock and bull stories about the influence which his Bombay friend employs to His Highness's advantage among the members of Government.

## THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

The Senior Magistrate resumed the preliminary investigation into the case at the Fort Police Court yesterday at 12 o'clock. The twenty-eight prisoners having answered to their names the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was proceeded with. Mr. Crawford conducted the prosecution as solicitor to the Municipality. Mr. Judge defended prisoners No. 1, and 2 and Mr. Khunderao Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

## Mr. GLADSTONE ON THE VATICAN DECREES AND CIVIL ALLEGIANCE.

(From the *Times*.)

[Concluded from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette."]

But all morbid spiritual appetites might have been amply satisfied by a claim to dominion over the unseen world. Why did the Roman Court lodge such formidable demands "for power of the vulgar kind in that sphere which is visible, and where hard knocks can undoubtedly be given as well as received?" It must be for some political objects of a very tangible kind that the ricks of so "daring a raid" upon the civil sphere have been deliberately run. "A daring raid," he reiterates, "it is most evident that the very assertion of principles which establish an exemption from allegiance, or which impair its completeness, goes in many other countries of Europe far more directly than with us to the creation of political strife, and to dangers of the most material and tangible kind. The struggle now proceeding in Germany at once comes to the mind as a palmary instance. I am not competent to give an opinion upon the particulars of that struggle. The institutions of Germany, and the relative estimate of State power and individual freedom are materially different from ours. But I must say as much as this. Firstly, it is not Prussia alone that is touched; elsewhere, too, the bone lies ready, though the contention may be delayed. In other States, in Austria particularly, there are recent laws in force, raising much the same issues as the Falck laws have raised. But the Roman Court possesses in perfection one art, the art of waiting; and it is her wise maxim to fight but one enemy at a time. Secondly, if I have truly represented the claims promulgated from the Vatican, it is difficult to deny that those claims, and the power which has made them, are primarily responsible for the pains and perils, whatever they may be, of the present conflict between German and Roman enactments. And that which was once truly said of France may now also be said with not less truth of Germany: when Germany is disquieted, Europe cannot be at rest.

Mr. Gladstone expresses a decided opinion that the real object of this policy is to renew a struggle for the Temporal Power. He says:—

"I should feel less anxiety on this subject had the Supreme Pontiff frankly recognised his altered position since the Events of 1870; and, in language as clear, if not as emphatic, as that in which he has proscribed modern civilization, given to Europe the assurance that he would be no party to the re-establishment by blood and violence of the Temporal Power of the Church. It is easy to conceive that his personal benevolence, no less than his feelings as an Italian, must have inclined him individually towards a course so humane; and I should add, if I might do it without presumption, so prudent. With what appears to an English eye an awful prodigality, successive Italian Governments have made over the ecclesiastical powers and privileges of the Monarchy, not to the Church of the country for the revival of the ancient, popular, and self-governing elements of its constitution, but to the Papal Chair for the establishment of ecclesiastical despotism, and the suppression of the last vestiges of independence. This course, so difficult for a foreigner to appreciate, or even to justify, has been met not by reciprocal conciliation, but by a constant fire of denunciations and complaints. When the tone of these denunciations and complaints is compared with the language of the authorized and favoured Papal organs in the press, and of the Ultramontane party (now the sole legitimate party of the Latin Church) throughout Europe, it leads many to the painful and revolting conclusion that there is a fixed purpose among the secret inspirers of Roman policy to pursue, by the road of force upon the arrival of any favourable opportunity, the favourite project of re-erecting the terrestrial throne of the Popedom, even if it can only be re-erected on the ashes of the city, and amidst the whitening bones of the people."

It is, he says, almost ridiculous to imagine that such a project could eventually succeed; but it is difficult to over-estimate the effect which it must produce in generating and exasperating strife. It "might disturb and paralyze the action of such Governments as might interpose for no separate purpose of their own, but only with a view to the maintenance or restoration of the general balance of force in this point. Mr. P. Bowyer turns once more to Roman Catholics in England. He says:—"If the Court of Rome really entertains the scheme, it doubtless counts on the support in every country of an organized and devoted party, which, when it can command the scales of political power, will promote interference, and, when it is in a minority, will work for securing neutrality. As the peace of Europe may be ill jeopardy, and as the duties even of England, as one, so to speak, of its constabulary authorities, might come to be in question, it would be most interesting to know the mental attitude of our Roman Catholic fellow countrymen in England and Ireland with reference to the subject; and it seems to be one on which we are entitled to solicit information."

By way of confirmation he refers to Archbishop Manning's recent pamphlet on Cæsarism and Ultramontanism.

The Pamphlet then offers a brief reply to the question whether the propositions Mr Gladstone has thus been defending were proper to be put forth by him? In answer to this he observes, that in association with the Liberal Party he has for 30 years laboured to maintain and extend the civil rights of Roman Catholics, and that he himself and that party have sometimes suffered heavily in public opinion, "from a belief that it was too ardent in the pursuit of that policy." He thought, therefore, that not merely general justice to society, but special justice to his party, which he "may have had a share in thus placing at a disadvantage before our countrymen," rendered it becoming that he should make the present declaration. Up to 1870, however opinion in the Roman Church on all matters affecting civil liberty was "free wherever it was resolute," although an evil tendency was discernible. Mr. Gladstone at that time felt it to be the first and paramount duty of the British Legislature, whatever Rome might say or do, to give to Ireland all that justice could demand, and while this debt remained unpaid he did not think it his province to open a line of argument on a matter of prospective rather than immediate interest which might have prejudiced the matter of duty lying nearest our hand. But the last debt of this kind was, he considers, paid by the Irish University Bill of February 1873:—

Some indeed think that it was overpaid, a question into which this is manifestly not the place to enter. But the Roman Catholic Prelacy of Ireland thought fit to procure the rejection of that measure, by the direct influence which they exercised over a certain number of Irish members of Parliament, and by the temptation which they thus offered—the bid, in effect, which (to use a homely phrase) they made to attract the support of the Tory Opposition.

From that moment Mr. Gladstone felt that the situation was changed, and that "important matters would have to be cleared by suitable explanations," and he now takes advantage of his emancipation from the restraints of an official position.

Before dismissing the subject Mr. Gladstone anticipates the inquiry whether these observations are meant as a recantation and a regret, and what they indicate as the policy of the future? His answer is succinct and plain:—"Of an MEA CULPA I regret nothing, and I recant nothing." It is, he says, a political misfortune that during the last 30 years the Roman Catholic Church should have acquired such an extension of its hold upon the highest classes of this country. The conquests have been chiefly among women, "but the number of male converts or captives (as I might prefer to call them), has not been inconsiderable." He observes, however, that such a movement in the higher class does not, as usual in this country, indicate any similiar movement in the mass.

"There is something at the least abnormal in such a partial growth, taking effect as it does among the wealthy and noble, while the people cannot be charmed by any incantation, into the Roman Camp. The original Gospel was supposed to be meant especially for the poor, but the gospel of the 19th century from Rome courts another and less modest destination. If the Pope does not control more souls among us, he certainly controls more acres."

The severance of a certain number of lords of the soil from those who till it can be borne. "My own views and intentions in the future," Mr. Gladstone characteristically says, "are of the smallest significance." But "in the life that depends" on him he will still be guided by the rule of maintaining equal civil rights, irrespectively of religious differences, and he concludes with the following words:—

"Strong the state of the United Kingdom has always been in material strength; and its moral panoply is now, we may hope, pretty complete. It is not then for the dignity of the Crown and people of the United Kingdom to be diverted from a path which they have deliberately chosen, and which it does not rest with all the myrmidons of the Apostolic Chamber either openly to obstruct or secretly to undermine. It is rightfully to be expected, it is greatly to be desired, that the Roman Catholics of this country should do in the Nineteenth century what their forefathers of England, except a handful of emissaries, did in the sixteenth, when they were marshalled in resistance to the Armada, and in the seventeenth when, in despite of the Papal Chair, they sat in the House of Lords under the Oath of Allegiance. That which we are entitled to desire, we are entitled also to expect; indeed, to say we did not expect it would, in my judgment, be the true way of conveying an insult to those concerned. In this expectation we may be partially disappointed. Should those to whom I appeal thus unhappily come to bear witness in their own persons to the decay of sound, manly, true life in their Church, it will be their loss more than ours. The inhabitants of these islands, as a whole, are stable, though sometimes credulous and excitable; resolute, though sometimes boastful: and a strong-headed and soundhearted race will not be hindered, either by talent or by avowed dissents, due to the foreign influence of a caste, from the accomplishment of its mission in the world."

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## LATEST ASPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY W. HEPWORTH DIXON.

### No. III.—THE NATION'S WARD.

RICHMOND, OCTOBER.

In the capital of Virginia, I saw this morning a poetical figure called the Nation's Ward—a negro boy, in all the freshness of his youth and all the impotence of his race. The negro type is tenderly subdued; not into that of the African Sibyl, in which story has enchanted into stone the sadness and pathos of a servile people: for the face is full of sun and smiles, and the figure ripples over with the irrepressible vivacities of his class. The eyes are lifted up in search of light. The child is free, and feels that he is free; but he is puzzled what to do with his great gift of liberty. Virile and plucky, with strength to labour, and sense to learn, he still requires some light by which to see his way. Such is an ideal picture of the Nation's Ward.

In the shop windows of Main-street I see another version of the same figure, treated by a different artist from a different point of view. Mr. Valentine, sculptor of the Nation's Ward, is a young Virginian patriot, who labours in a noble cause, and sees the facts of nature through the golden twilight of his hope. The sun is no idealist, and a photographer has turned a lens on Sam while the sun was shining on him, and has caught the youthful negro as he is. Sam is in the sideway of a builder's yard, abutting on the street, among a litter of wooden cases, chips, and dirt. The hole needs clearing, and Sam has been set to make it smart. But the seduction of the moment is too much for him. No negro likes to work, and every negro loves to loll in the sun. Instead of sticking closely to his task, Sam has dropped among the chips and dirt. He trifles with the handle of his broom; he bends his cheek into his palm; he lazily drops asleep. Sam evidently wants no light by which to see his way. He only wants to shut his eyes and let the sunshine burn into his face and feet. Such is a natural picture of the Nation's Ward; not here described with poetic license as national property, but with the old Southern epithet of "street scum."

My first impressions are unpleasant ones. Eight years ago, when I came to Richmond first, the negro had been free a year. It made you glad to see him. In the freshness of his liberty there were a spring and an energy about him that impressed you, not only with a sense of his physical vitality, but of his faculty of moral progress. Sam, the waiter, was sitting up half the night over his book and slate. Harry, the peasant, was squatting on the waste lands, and striving to wring from a neglected soil the means of building up a farm. These toilers seemed no more than samples of their race. I went about with Sam to several negro houses, where, in dens and garrets, we found old woolly heads bent over slates and black fingers trying at potbooks and cyphers. Not a town in Virginia had then a State school for either white or black; but the enfranchised negro seemed resolved to have such schools as he could make. They were extremely small and rude; but the beginnings of many great things have been exceedingly small and rude. What seemed of consequence was the impulse and direction of the negro mind. White people in Virginia were opposed to State schools. They said the principle was bad. State schools were Yankee notions, and were only fit for regions like New England, where they had no ancient gentry and no servile population. The first families were much above the trade of teaching. Long used to leaning on the white man, he finds it hard to stand alone. A story told in Washington is said to hold the whole moral of the black man's relation to the white and the white man's relation to the black. "I want a place, sir; a good place, if you please, sir," says an applicant, whom we must here suppose to represent the negro to a gentleman in office, whom we must now suppose to represent the Caucasian. "Pray explain yourself a little more," replies the official, with a coaxing smile. "Well, sir, since you invite me to be frank, I don't mind telling you at once, that what I really want is—first, "nothing to do; and second, to be well paid for it." "Good," cries the official gentleman, "I like your candour, and to show that I appreciate your merits I will at once meet you half-way. The first part of your request is granted; not a word of thanks. Good morning show this gentleman the door!"

This is the negro's position—he wants to live, and does not like to work. In former days he was compelled to work, because his master was compelled to feed and house, to nurse and bury him. Now he is master of himself. When he requests to be housed and fed, the white man "leaves him out in the cold."

In many cases, I am led to think, the negro understands his personal freedom to mean the liberty of idleness. In the days of slavery, what in his eyes was the chief distinction of the white man, whether he was of high degree or low degree—one of the upper ten thousand, or simply white trash? Immunity from labour. A white man never put his hand to spade or plough. He only stood by and looked on. A friend of mine, who planted cotton on a large scale, in Alabama, one day asked a white overseer to lend a hand to something needing to be done in the yard. The man refused. "No, sir," he answered, with a toss of the head, "Guess I won't; for fifteen years I never do anything but oversee." His right was cunningly defined by usage, and my friend the planter had to put *his* shoulder to the wheel. It is the old, old story of the Magyar prince who had to black his own boots; of the Castilian queen who perished at the fire; and of the English governor-general who had to cook his own rice. The negro notion of liberty is the faculty of standing by and looking on, while others toil and spin. He always saw the white man standing by and looking on. Why should not he?

Poor fellow, he is not yet wise enough to understand the Divine injunction that he who will not labour shall not eat. He is a little world of whims and fancies, caprices and superstitions. He imagines life a comedy and a masquerade, in which the parts and costumes are dispersed by chance. If he could only change the parts and dresses! For the moment, he is full of this idea. Fame and fortune, power and splendour, seem to be the fruit of a gigantic lottery called public life, and he is haunted by the notion that if he could invest in that lottery he might live in a fine house and have his fill of squash and sweet potato all his days. Hence, he is hot with politics, to the neglect of everything he has to do. Shall he come to the front? Yes, that is what Sam would like. To stand in front; to have a thousand faces turned towards him; to hear a thousand voices ring out, "Bravo—dat is good—hock, hi, hi, hee!" is just the thing for Sam. Some white men egg him on, partly from a sentiment of justice, since they hold that every one who pays his taxes to the State should have a share in levying the rate. Others inflame him with unnecessary passion for their own political ends. Negroes have votes, which circumstances have as yet induced them to cast on the Republican side. It is of great importance to retain these votes, and one way of retaining them is finding out and flattering the self-love of the leading coloured men.

"You would be much amused by some of our negro politicians," said a Pennsylvania gentleman. "Why, this very morning, as my coloured servant was cleaning my boots, he looked up into my eyes, and, with a broad grin across his face, asked me how he could get to run for the State legislature." "He wants to come out as a candidate?" "Yes; the fellow can hardly read and write; he earns a dollar a-day; he cleans my knives, and holds my horse; and he wants to make laws for *me*!"

A few days ago, a coloured man was brought to me by my friend George Childs, of Philadelphia, a city in which there is much sympathy for coloured people, but no great craze as yet. His name is Griffin, and he occupies the humble post of doorkeeper in Mr. Child's office. He is a candidate in the seventh ward, standing on "independent principles"—that is to say, he is opposed to the candidate of his own party, born in Pennsylvania and raised in Massachusetts, he is now a clever fellow, 35 years old, and thinks the time has come for him to share the public spoil. "The Republicans," he says, "have not done fairly with the coloured people." "No! Have they not fought for you, against their race? Have they not sacrificed for you thousands of lives and millions of money? Have they not given you personal freedom and political power?" "Yes, that is true; but that is long ago. I speak of now. We coloured people of Pennsylvania vote for the Republican ticket. When the Republicans get in, they give us nothing. We have not one coloured policeman, not one coloured postmaster, not one coloured letter-carrier, in this city. In New Jersey, on the other bank, you find not only coloured letter-carriers, but a coloured magistrate. In Philadelphia we have not a coloured man in office, save the turnkeys in the police yard, and these people are compelled to whitewash their own station-yards."

Griffin is frank, like all his class. He has not learned the art of glozing over ugly things with golden words. He wants the spoils, and says so.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The following comments and letter appeared in the City article of the *Times* on the 7th ultimo:—

The Indian railway market opened dull on selling orders, principally from the country, East Indian especially having been pressed for sale to so low a point as 115½, but at this several influential buyers came forward, and the price immediately recovered to 117, at which the market closes, with a firm appearance for this and the other Indian railway stocks. As it is desirable that holders of these securities should thoroughly understand their position, we print the following further communication, which deals exhaustively with the subject. We understand that considerable purchases have been sold to-day by trustees, and the opinion prevails in the market that such may be expected until some authoritative statement is issued by the Government:—

"London, Nov. 6.

"Sir,—I should like to point out several inaccuracies in the reasoning in Mr. Macnaghten's letter in your impression of yesterday, in reference to Indian railways. He thinks they could be purchased at par, with an annuity calculated at 4 per cent. He forgets they must be bought at the average price of the last three years. This may be taken at 115, nor is it likely to fall, for if the Government do not buy the railways they would maintain or improve their price, so that their buying them at their average price can have no notion to reduce it. For a short period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

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These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
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JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE
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Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
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Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
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Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
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Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
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Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
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